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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

OPEN TO ALL PARTIES, BUT INFLUENCED BY NONE.

WILLIAMSBURG: PRINTED BY CLEMENTINA RIND.

All Perſons may be ſupplied with this GAZETTE at 12*ſ.* 6*d.* a Year. ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inſerted for 3*ſ.* the firſt Week, and 2*ſ.* each Time after; long ones in Proportion.——PRINTING WORK, of every Kind, executed with Care and Diſpatch.

MRS. RIND,

THE time is at length arrived when American liberty muſt either be ſettled on a firm baſis by the virtue and public ſpirit of her ſons, or ſink under the arm of deſpotiſm now ſuſpended over her. The colonies will no doubt look upon the violent and arbitrary proceedings of the Britiſh parliament, with regard to the Boſtonians, as levelled at the liberty of America in general, and unite their utmoſt endeavours by all means in their power to prevent the ruin they are threatened with. We ſhall deceive ourſelves if we think Great Britain (as the preſent miniſtry call themſelves) will eaſily be brought to recede from her claims of domination over us. The parliamentary farce will not be ended till the virtue of America, and the cries of the Britiſh merchants and manufacturers, drive the preſent actors off the ſtage.

In this contention we muſt expect our courage and fortitude will be put to a ſevere trial, and if they are not genuine, will not ſtand the teſt. But as our anceſtors have liberally ſhed their blood to ſecure to us the rights we now contend for, ſurely every power of manhood will be exerted by us to deliver the depoſitum ſacred and inviolate to our poſterity. Let no man deſpair of ſucceſs in ſo juſt a cauſe. Situated as we are, if we be united, and dare be free, no power on earth can make us ſlaves.

That our adverſaries are powerful we fatally know; but, in a meaſure ſo wickedly deſtructive of the conſtitutional rights of Britiſh ſubjects, they cannot be united. But ſhould they be ſo, are they more powerful than the Spaniards, or we leſs ſo than the united provinces were at the time the conteſt aroſe between thoſe two nations on the ſubject of liberty? Philip the ſecond, at the head of the moſt powerful empire in Europe, with the beſt diſciplined troops, headed by one of the ableſt generals then known in the world, and ſupported by the riches of America, after a bloody war, which laſted half a century, was not able to ſubvert the liberty of the poor, and till then inconſiderable, but virtuous Hollanders. The hiſtory of our anceſtors, in the laſt century, affords a noble proof of firmneſs and patriotic virtue. In the reign of the firſt Charles they evidently demonſtrated, that though Engliſhmen may bear much, yet when they find a determined reſolution in adminiſtration to perſevere in meaſures totally deſtructive to their deareſt rights, they will rouze at laſt, and when that period arrives no force can withſtand, no chicanery elude, their fury; and the more they have ſuffered, the greater will be the ſacrifice they demand. The poſterity of James the ſecond, fugitives in a ſtrange land, ſtill lament the dire effects of his encroachments on Engliſh liberty.

The ſpirit of liberty, when conducted by public virtue, is invincible. It may be cramped and kept down by external violence, but ſo long as the morals of a people remain uncorrupted, it cannot be totally extinguiſhed. Oppreſſion will only encreaſe its elaſtic force, and when rouzed to action by ſome daring chief, ſome great good man, it will burſt forth, like fired gunpowder, and deſtroy all before it. Of this truth the Engliſh hiſtory affords the cleareſt demonſtrations, through many of its brighteſt periods. We are the ſons of thoſe brave men, and let us now prove ourſelves worthy of our glorious anceſtors. Britain herſelf will applaud our virtue. The friends of liberty there will rejoice to acknowledge us their brethren and fellow ſubjects; for it cannot be poſſible that a race of heroes and patriots ſhould in ſo ſhort a time degenerate into a band of robbers.

We need not, on the preſent occaſion, ſhed our blood to ſecure our rights, though if neceſſary, let us not ſpare it; the purchaſe is more than equal to the price. Let us not buy their commodities; let us ſtop all exports from this country to that till they do us juſtice. We have the means of ſubſiſtence within ourſelves. Nature's wants are but few; our imaginary ones have their foundation in luxury. Let us encourage our own manufactures by proper ſubſcriptions in each county; and by wearing them ourſelves, convince our enemies (for ſo I muſt call thoſe who endeavour to enſlave us) that we can and will ſubſiſt without them. Let gentlemen of the firſt rank and fortune amongſt us ſet the example; they will be chearfully and eagerly followed by the inferior claſſes. This will give weight to our remonſtrances; and when the great diſpoſer of all things, the ruler of princes, ſhall in his mercy open the eyes of our oppreſſors, and direct their councils to the purſuit of equity and right reaſon, then, and not till then, let us meet and embrace them with open arms: We will again be their children when they will deign to be our parents.

B. D.

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS OF VIRGINIA.

At a meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of the county of Princeſs Anne, on due notice given by one of the late repreſentatives, held at the courthouſe of the ſaid county, on Wedneſday the 27th day of July, 1774, they, after electing ANTHONY LAWSON, eſquire, moderator, came to the following reſolutions, viz.

RESOLVED, that it is the opinion of this meeting, that it is an abſolute right inherent in every Britiſh American ſubject to have and enjoy ſuch freedoms and privileges as belong to the free people of England, and that he cannot be taxed but by his own conſent or repreſentative.

Reſolved, that it is the opinion of this meeting, that every attempt to impoſe taxes by any other authority is a tyrannic exertion of power, and a violation of the conſtitutional and juſt rights and liberties of the ſubject; and that the acts for blocking up the harbour of Boſton, for altering the chartered conſtitution of the Maſſachuſetts Bay, and for the ſuppreſſion of riots and tumults, are cruel and oppreſſive, invaſions of the natural rights of the people of the ſaid province as men, and of their conſtitutional rights as Engliſh ſubjects.

Reſolved, that the town of Boſton and province of Maſſachuſetts Bay are now ſuffering in the common cauſe of America, as the ſaid acts would lay a foundation for the utter deſtruction of the rights and liberties of the ſubjects of Britiſh America.

Reſolved, that our burgeſſes be hereby inſtructed to uſe their utmoſt endeavours at the enſuing congreſs at Williamſburg to procure a general aſſociation for ſtopping all importation from, and exportation to, Great Britain, except ſuch articles as ſhall be then agreed upon, as the moſt effectual means to obtain redreſs; the non-importation and non-exportation to take place on ſuch future day as may be agreed on by the general congreſs of deputies from the ſeveral colonies.

Reſolved, that our burgeſſes be inſtructed to vote againſt every motion or propoſal for ſtopping the uſual imports from, and exports to, the Weſt Indies.

Reſolved, that our burgeſſes be inſtructed to oppoſe the importation of ſlaves and convicts, as injurious to this colony, by preventing the population of freemen and uſeful manufacturers.

Reſolved, that it be recommended to our burgeſſes to vote for the encouragement of raiſing ſheep, hemp, flax, and cotton.

Reſolved, that our burgeſſes be hereby inſtructed to endeavour to procure a general aſſociation againſt trading and dealing with every colony, province, county, or town, that ſhall refuſe to come into the general plan which may be adopted by the ſeveral colonies and provinces on the continent.

Reſolved, that our burgeſſes be hereby inſtructed to uſe their utmoſt endeavours that ſubſcriptions be opened in the ſeveral counties of this colony, for the relief of the cruelly oppreſſed and diſtreſſed inhabitants of the town of Boſton.

Reſolved, that our burgeſſes do meet the firſt day of Auguſt in Williamſburg, to conſult upon the moſt proper means for carrying theſe, or any other reſolves which may be judged more expedient, into execution.

Reſolved, that it is the opinion of this meeting, that the general plan adopted at the enſuing congreſs ought to be ſtrictly adhered to by the whole colony; and that this meeting will faithfully adopt ſuch meaſures as may be then agreed upon.

Reſolved, that the above reſolutions be printed for the peruſal of the freeholders and inhabitants of the county.

THOMAS ABBOTT, Clerk.

The above reſolutions being unanimouſly agreed to, and ſigned by the ſeveral members then preſent, they then repaired to a place prepared for the occaſion, and there drank the following TOASTS: 1. The king. 2. The queen and royal family. 3. A ſpeedy and permanent reconciliation between Great Britain and her colonies. 4. A perfect union and harmony among all the Britiſh colonies. 5. May our brethren of Boſton ſupport themſelves under their preſent unmerited ſufferings with that magnanimity which becomes freemen, preferring death to ſlavery. 6. A ſpeedy export to all the enemies of Britiſh America without a drawback. 7. May all the enemies of America meet with a retribution due to their demerits. 8. Lord Chatham. 9. Lord Cambden. 10. The marquis of Rockingham. 11. Colonel Barre. 12. Mr. Edmund Burke. 13. The biſhop of St. Aſoph. 14. Lord Shelburne. 15. American liberty. 16. Proſperity to Virginia.

At a meeting of the freeholders of the county of Albemarle, aſſembled in their collective body, at the courthouſe of the ſaid county, on the 26th day of July, 1774,

RESOLVED, that the inhabitants of the ſeveral ſtates of Britiſh America are ſubject to the laws which they adopted at their firſt ſettlement, and to ſuch others as have been ſince made by their reſpective legiſlatures, duly conſtituted and appointed with their own conſent; that no other legiſlature whatever may rightfully exerciſe authority over them, and that theſe privileges they hold as the common rights of mankind, confirmed by the political conſtitutions they have reſpectively aſſumed, and alſo by ſeveral charters of compact from the crown.

Reſolved, that theſe their natural and legal rights have in frequent inſtances been invaded by the parliament of Great Britain, and particularly that they were ſo by an act lately paſſed to take away the trade of the inhabitants of the town of Boſton, in the province of Maſſachuſetts Bay, that all ſuch aſſumptions of unlawful power are dangerous to the rights of the Britiſh empire in general, and ſhould be conſidered as its common cauſe, and that we will ever be ready to join with our fellow ſubjects, in every part of the ſame, in exerting all thoſe rightful powers, which God has given us, for the re-eſtabliſhing and guaranteeing ſuch their conſtitutional rights, when, where, and by whomſoever invaded.

It is the opinion of this meeting, that the moſt eligible means of effecting theſe purpoſes will be to put an immediate ſtop to all imports from Great Britain (cotton, oznabrigs, ſtriped duffil, medicines, gunpowder, lead, books and printed papers, the neceſſary tools and implements for the handycraft arts and manufactures excepted for a limited time) and to all exports thereto after the 1ſt day of October, which ſhall be in the year of our Lord, 1775; and immediately to diſcontinue all commercial intercourſe with every part of the Britiſh empire which ſhall not in like manner break off their commerce with Great Britain.

It is the opinion of this meeting, that we immediately ceaſe to import all commodities from every part of the world which are ſubjected by the Britiſh parliament to the payment of duties in America.

It is the opinion of this meeting, that theſe meaſures ſhould be purſued until a repeal be obtained of the act for blocking up the harbour of Boſton, of the acts prohibiting or reſtraining internal manufactures in America, of the acts impoſing on any commodities duties to be paid in America, and of the acts laying reſtrictions on the American trade; and that on ſuch repeal it will be reaſonable to grant to our brethren of Great Britain ſuch privileges in commerce as may amply compenſate their fraternal aſſiſtance, paſt and future.

Reſolved, however, that this meeting do ſubmit theſe their opinions to the convention of deputies from the ſeveral counties of this colony, appointed to be held at Williamſburg on the 1ſt day of Auguſt next, and alſo to the general congreſs of deputies from the ſeveral American ſtates, when and whereſoever held; and that they will concur in theſe or any other meaſures which ſuch convention or ſuch congreſs ſhall adopt as moſt expedient for the American good. And we do appoint THOMAS JEFFERSON and JOHN WALKER our deputies to act for this county at the ſaid convention, and inſtruct them to conform themſelves to theſe our reſolutions and opinions.

At a meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of the county of Buckingham, at the courthouſe, the 28th of July, 1774, they took under their conſideration the truly alarming ſtate of the ſeveral Britiſh colonies from ſundry acts of parliament, which if carried into execution muſt reduce the whole to an abject ſtate of ſlavery, at which time they came to the following RESOLUTIONS:

RESOLVED, that we will, at the riſk of our lives and fortunes, defend his majeſty's right and title to the crown of Great Britain and his American dominions, againſt all and every perſon whatſoever, and that we do acknowledge and profeſs all due obedience to him.

Reſolved, that we will not pay any tax that is or may be laid on any commodity whatſoever, which ſhall be laid by the parliament of Great Britain for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue in America, our own legiſlature, with the conſent of his majeſty, being only legally veſted with a power of laying taxes on the inhabitants of this colony.

Reſolved, that the act of parliament for blocking up the harbour of Boſton; alſo one other act for carrying perſons to Great Britain or elſewhere to be tried for ſundry offences; as alſo the act for depriving our ſiſter colony of Maſſachuſetts Bay of their charter, are unjuſt, arbitrary, and unconſtitutional; and that we conſider an attack on the liberties of one of our ſiſter colonies as an attack on the whole Britiſh America.

Reſolved, that manufactories ought to be encouraged in this and every other colony, and that after a ſhort time all importations from Great Britain ought to be prohibited, unleſs the ſeveral acts of parliament, depriving our ſiſter colony of Maſſachuſetts Bay of their liberties be repealed; as alſo all ſuch other acts of the Britiſh parliament as are or may be intended for laying any tax on articles imported into this or any of the colonies for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue in America, be likewiſe repealed.

Reſolved, that the repreſentatives for this county be directed to meet the repreſentatives of the other counties in this colony, in Williamſburg, the firſt day of Auguſt next, to conſult and adviſe on the beſt and moſt effectual means for preſerving American liberty, and that they uſe their beſt endeavours that proper perſons be appointed, on the part of this colony, to meet ſuch perſons as may be appointed by the other colonies, to conſult and adviſe on proper meaſures for the good of the whole, with all and every of which our deſire is, a ſtrict union may be eſtabliſhed, as the only ſure and effectual means of defeating the evil intentions of a corrupt majority in the houſe of commons.

Reſolved, that theſe reſolutions be ſent to the public printer, and that ſhe be requeſted to publiſh the ſame.

JOHN NICHOLAS, Moderator.

At a general meeting of the freeholders of the county of Fauquier, in Virginia, on the 9th of July, 1774, at the courthouſe of the ſaid county, Mr. WHARTON RANDELL being choſen moderator, the following RESOLUTIONS were unanimouſly agreed to:

RESOLVED, that it is an undoubted right of Britiſh ſubjects, and without which freedom cannot exiſt, to be taxed only by their own free conſent, either perſonally given, or by their repreſentatives legally aſſembled.

Reſolved, that as the Britiſh ſubjects in America are not, and from their ſituation cannot ever be, repreſented in the Britiſh parliament, any act of parliament laying a tax on them is ſubverſive of their natural rights, and contrary to the firſt principles of our free conſtitution.

Reſolved, that the act of parliament laying a duty on tea, &c. exported from Great Britain to theſe colonies, for the avowed purpoſe of raiſing a revenue in America, will, if ſubmitted to, fix a precedent, whereby the parliamentary claim of taxing America may be eſtabliſhed, arbitrary power introduced, and the liberty of the Britiſh colonies laid at the feet of a deſpotic and execrable miniſter.

Reſolved, that the hoſtile invaſion of the town and port of Boſton in New England is a dangerous attack on the liberty of the Britiſh colonies in America in general, ſtrongly tending to a diſſolution of government, and totally to alienate the affection of the colonies from the mother country, and as our humble petitions, memorials, and remonſtrances, have hitherto failed to procure us that redreſs which the oppreſſions we ſuffer, and the juſtice of our cauſe entitles us to,

Reſolved, and it is the unanimous opinion of this meeting, that till the ſaid act of parliament ſhall be repealed, and till the ſhips of war and troops be withdrawn from the ſaid town and port of Boſton, and the rights and freedom of the ſame be reſtored, all exports whatſoever from this colony to Great Britain, and imports from thence be ſtopped, and that the courts of juſtice ought to decline the trial of civil cauſes, except attachments, where the attached goods are periſhable, and motions againſt the collectors and ſheriffs for money actually in their hands.

Reſolved, that any perſon who, contrary to the general ſenſe of the country, expreſſed by their late repreſentatives, ſhall purchaſe, vend, or make uſe of tea, till ſuch time as the act of parliament laying a duty on that article for the purpoſe of raiſing a [illegible] ſhall be deemed an enemy to American liberty and the common rights of mankind, and ought to be publicly ſtigmatized as ſuch.

Reſolved, that the town of Boſton aforeſaid is now ſuffering in the common cauſe of American liberty, and ought to be ſupplied with ſuch articles as are neceſſary for their ſupport by the voluntary contribution of the colonies in general.

Reſolved, that theſe our ſentiments be, by the moderator of this meeting, delivered to our late repreſentatives, who, notwithſtanding they were, by the ſudden intervention of the executive power of this colony, deprived of their legiſlative capacity, are ſtill poſſeſſed of our confidence, and deſired to appear at the general meeting, at Williamſburg, on the firſt day of Auguſt next, and that they be aſſured, in the moſt ſolemn manner, of our hearty concurrence in, and firm ſupport of, all ſuch meaſures as by a majority of the late repreſentatives of this colony, then and there to be convened, ſhall be thought proper and neceſſary for the ſecurity of our liberty, the improvement of our manufactures, and to procure a redreſs of American grievances.

PETER GRANT, Clerk.

At a meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of the county of Dunmore, held at the town of Woodſtock, the 16th day of June, 1774, to conſider the beſt mode to be fallen upon to ſecure their liberties and properties, and alſo to prevent the dangerous tendency of an act of parliament, paſſed in the 14th year of his preſent majeſty's reign, intituled an act to diſcontinue in ſuch manner and for ſuch time as are therein mentioned the landing and diſcharging, lading or ſhipping of goods, wares, and merchandize, at the town and within the harbour of Boſton, in the province of Maſſachuſetts Bay, in North America, evidently has to invade and deprive us of the ſame, the reverend Peter Mechlenberg being voted moderator, a committee of the following gentlemen, viz. the reverend Peter Mechlenberg, Francis Slaughter, Abraham Bird, Taverner Beale, John Tipton, and Abraham Bowman, were appointed to draw up reſolves ſuitable to the ſame occaſion, who withdrawing, for a ſhort time, returned with the following VOTES, which had been previouſly agreed to and voted by the freeholders and inhabitants of the county of Frederick:

I. THAT we will always chearfully pay due ſubmiſſion to ſuch acts of government as his majeſty has a right, by law, to exerciſe over his ſubjects, as ſovereign to the Britiſh dominions, and to ſuch only.

II. That it is the inherent right of Britiſh ſubjects to be governed and taxed by repreſentatives choſen by themſelves only, and that every act of the Britiſh parliament reſpecting the internal policy of North America is a dangerous and unconſtitutional invaſion of our rights and privileges.

III. That the act of parliament above mentioned is not only itſelf repugnant to the fundamental laws of natural juſtice in condemning perſons for a ſuppoſed crime unheard, but alſo a deſpotic exertion of unconſtitutional power, calculated to enſlave a free and loyal people.

IV. That the enforcing the execution of the ſaid act of parliament by a military power will have a neceſſary tendency to raiſe a civil war, thereby diſſolving that union which has ſo long happily ſubſiſted between the mother country and her colonies, and that we will moſt heartily and unanimouſly concur with our ſuffering brethren of Boſton, and every other port of North America, that may be the immediate victims of tyranny, in promoting all proper meaſures to avert ſuch dreadful calamities, to procure a redreſs of our grievances, and to ſecure our common liberties.

V. It is the unanimous opinion of this meeting, that a joint reſolution of all the colonies to ſtop all importations from Great Britain, and exportations to it, till the ſaid act be repealed, will prove the ſalvation of North America and her liberties; on the other hand, if they continue their imports and exports, there is the greateſt reaſon to fear that power and the moſt odious oppreſſion will riſe triumphant over right, juſtice, ſocial happineſs, and freedom.

VI. That the Eaſt India company, thoſe ſervile tools of arbitrary power, have juſtly forfeited the eſteem and regard of all honeſt men, and that the better to manifeſt our abhorrence of ſuch abject compliances with the will of a venal miniſtry, in miniſtering all in their power an encreaſe of the fund of peculation, we will not purchaſe tea, or any other kind of Eaſt India commodities, either imported now, or hereafter to be imported, except ſaltpetre, ſpices, and medicinal drugs.

VII. That it is the opinion of this meeting, that committees ought be appointed for the purpoſe of effecting a general aſſociation, that the ſame meaſures may be purſued through the whole continent, that the committees ought to correſpond with each other, and to meet at ſuch places and times as ſhall be agreed on, in order to form ſuch general aſſociation, and that when the ſame ſhall be formed and agreed to by the ſeveral committees, we will ſtrictly adhere to, and till the general ſenſe of the continent ſhall be known, we do pledge ourſelves to each

other, and to our country, that we will inviolaably adhere to the votes of this day.

Voted, that the reverend Peter Mecklenburg, Francis Slaughter, Abraham Bird, Taverner Beale, John Tipton, and Abraham Bowman, be appointed a committee for the purpose aforesaid, and that they or any three of them are hereby fully empowered to act.

At a general meeting of the freeholders and inhabitants of the county of Fairfax, at the courthouse in the town of Alexandria, on Monday the 18th day of July, 1774, GEORGE WASHINGTON, esquire, chairman, and ROBERT HARRISON, gentleman, clerk of the said meeting;

RESOLVED, that this colony and dominion of Virginia cannot be considered as a conquered country, and if it was, that the present inhabitants are the descendents not of the conquered, but of the conqueror; that the same was not settled at the national expence of England, but at the private expence of the adventurers, our ancestors, by solemn compact, with and under the auspices and protection of the British crown, upon which we are, in every respect, as dependent as the people of Great Britain, and in the same manner subject to all his majesty's just, legal, and constitutional prerogatives; that our ancestors, when they left their native land, and settled in America, brought with them, even if the same had not been conferred by charters, the civil constitution, and form of government, they came from, and were by the laws of nature and nations entitled to all its privileges, immunities, and advantages, which have descended to us, their posterity, and ought, of right, to be as fully enjoyed, as if we had still continued within the realm of England.

Resolved, that the most important and valuable part of the British constitution, upon which its very existence depends, is the fundamental principle of the people's being governed by no law to which they have not given their consent, by representatives freely chosen by themselves, who are affected by the laws they enact equally with their constituents, to whom they are accountable, and whose burthens they share, in which consists the safety and happiness of the community; for if this part of the constitution was taken away, or materially altered, the government must degenerate, either into an absolute and despotic monarchy, or a tyrannical aristocracy, and the freedom of the people be annihilated.

Resolved, therefore, as the inhabitants of the American colonies are not, and from their situation cannot, be represented in the British parliament, that the legislative power here can, of right, be exercised only by our provincial assemblies, or parliaments, subject to the assent and negative of the British crown, to be declared within some proper, limited time; but as it was thought just and reasonable that the people of Great Britain should reap advantages from the colonies adequate to the protection they afforded them, the British parliament have claimed and exercised the power of regulating our trade and commerce, so as to restrain our importing from foreign countries such articles as they should furnish us with, of their own growth and manufacture, or exporting to foreign countries such articles and portions of our produce as Great Britain stood in need of, for her own consumption or manufacture; such a power directed with wisdom and moderation, seems necessary for the general good of that great body politic, of which we are a part, although in some degree repugnant to the principles of the constitution. Under this idea, our ancestors submitted to it. The experience of more than a century, during the government of his majesty's royal predecessors, hath proved its utility, and the reciprocal benefits flowing from it produced mutual, uninterrupted harmony, and good will, between the inhabitants of Great Britain and her colonies, who during that long period always considered themselves as as one and the same people, and though such a power is capable of abuse, and in some instances hath been stretched beyond the original design and institution, yet to avoid strife and contention with our fellow subjects, and strongly impressed with the experience of mutual benefits, we always chearfully acquiesced in it, while the entire regulation of our internal policy, and giving and granting our own money, were preserved to our own provincial legislatures.

Resolved, that it is the duty of these colonies, on all emergencies, to contribtue in proportion to their abilities, situation, and circumstances, to the necessary charge of supporting and defending the British empire, of which they are a part; that while we are treated upon an equal footing with our fellow subjects, the motives of self interest and preservation will be a sufficient obligation, as was evident through the course of the last war, and that no argument can be fairly applied to the British parliament's taxing us, upon a presumption that we should refuse a just and reasonable contribution, but will equally operate in justification of the executive power's taxing the people of England, upon a supposition of their representatives refusing to grant the necessary supplies.

Resolved, that the claim lately assumed and exercised by the British [illegible] of these colonies, and to extort from us our money without our consent, is not only diametrically contrary to the first principles of the constitution, and the original compacts, by which we are dependent upon the British crown and government, but is totally incompatible with the privileges of a free people, and the natural rights of mankind, will render our own legislatures merely nominal and negatory, and is calculated to reduce us from a state of freedom and happiness to slavery and misery.

Resolved, that taxation and representation are in their nature inseparable; that the right of withholding, or of giving and granting their own money, is the only effectual security to a free people against the encroachments of despotism and tyranny; and that whenever they yield the one, they must quickly fall a prey to the other.

Resolved, that the powers over the people of America, now claimed by the British house of commons, in whole election we have no share, in whose determinations we have no influence, whose information must be always defective, and often false, who in many instances may have a separate, and in some an opposite interest to ours, and who are removed from these impressions of tenderness and compassion, arising from personal intercourse and connection, which soften the rigours of the most despotic governments, must, if continued, establish the most grievous and intolerable species of tyranny and oppression that ever was inflicted upon mankind.

Resolved, that it is our greatest wish and inclination, as well as interest, forever to continue our connection with, and dependence upon, the British government; but though we are its subjects, we will use every means which Heaven hath given us to prevent our becoming its slaves.

Resolved, that there is a pemeditated design and system formed and pursued by the British ministry to introduce an arbitrary government into his majesty's American dominions, to which end they are artfully prejudicing our sovereign, and enflaming the minds of our fellow subjects in Great Baitain, by propagating the most malevolent falsihoods; particularly, that there is an intention in the American colonies to set up for independent states, endeavouring, at the same time, by various acts of violence and oppression, by sudden and repeated dissolutions of our assemblies, whenever they presume to examine the illegality of ministerial mandates, or deliberate on the violated rights of their constituents, and by breaking in upon the American charters, to reduce us to a state of desperation, and dissolve the original compact, by which our ancestors bound themselves and their posterity to remain dependent upon the British crown; which measures, unless effectually counteracted, will end in the ruin, both of Great Britain and her colonies.

Resolved, that the several acts of parliament for raising a revenue upon the people of America without their consent, the erecting new and dangerous jurisdictions here, the taking away our trials by juries, the ordinary persons, upon criminal accusations, to be tried in another country than that in which the fact is charged to have been committed, the act inflicting ministerial vengeance upon the town of Boston, and the two bills lately brought into parliament for abrogating the charter of the province of Massachusetts Bay, and for the protection and encouragement of murderers in the said province, are part of the above mentioned iniquitous system; that the inhabitants of the town of Boston are now suffering in the common cause of all British America, and are justly entitled to its support and assistance, and therefore that a subscription ought immediately to be opened, and proper persons appointed, in every county in this colony, to purchase provisions, and consign them to some gentlemen of character in Boston, to be distributed among the poorer sort of people there.

Resolved, that we will cordially join with our friends and brethren of this and the other colonies in such measures as shall be judged most effectual for procuring redress of our grievances, and that, upon obtaining such redress, if the destruction of the tea at Boston be regarded as an invasion of private properey, we shall be willing to contribute towards paying the East India company the value; but as we consider the said company as the tools and instruments of oppression, in the hands of government, and the cause of the present distress, it is the opinion of this meeting, that the people of the colonies should forbear all further dealings with them, by refusing to purchase any of their merchandize, until that peace, safety, and good order, which they have disturbed, be perfectly restored; and that all tea now in the colony, or which shall be imported into it, shipped before the first day of September next, should be deposited in some storehouse, to be appointed by the respective committees for each county, until a sufficient sum of money be raised, by subscription, to reimburse the owners the value, and then to be publicly burnt and destroyed; and if the same shall not be paid for, and destroyed as aforesaid, that it remain in the custody of the said committees, at the risk of the owners, until that act of parliament imposing a duty upon it for raising a revenue in America be repealed, and immediately afterwards be delivered unto the several proprietors thereof, their agents, or attornies.

Resolved, that nothing will so much contribte to defeat the pernicious designs of the common enemies of Great Britain and her colonies as a firm union of the latter, who ought to regard every act of violence or oppression inflicted upon any one of them as aimed at all; and to effect this desireable purpose, that a congress should be appointed, to consist of deputies from all the colonies, to concert a general and uniform plan for the defence and preservation of our common rights, and continuing the connection and dependence of the said colonies upon Great Britain, under a just, lenient, permanent, and constitutional form of government.

Resolved, that our most sincere and cordial thanks be given to the patrons and friends of liberty in Great Britain for their spirited and patriotic conduct, in support of our constitutional rights and privileges, and their generous efforts to prevent the present distress and calamity of America.

Resolved, that every little jarring interest and dispute which hath ever happened between these colonies should be buried in eternal oblivion; that all manner of luxury and extravagance ought immediately to be laid aside, as totally inconsistent with the threatening and gloomy prospect before us; that it it the indispensible duty of all the gentlemen and men of fortune to set examples of temperance, fortitude, frugality, and industry, and give every encouragement in their power, particularly by subscriptions and premiums, to the improvement of arts and manufactures in America; that great care and attention should be had to the cultivation of flax, cotton, and other manufactures; and we recommend it to such of the inhabitants, who have large flocks of sheep, to sell to their neighbours at a moderate price, as the most certain means of speedily encreasing our breed of sheep, and quantity of wool.

Resolved, that until American grievances be redressed by restoration of our just rights and privileges, no goods or merchandize whatsoever ought to be imported into this colony which shall be shipped from Great Britain after the first day of September next, except linens not exceeding fifteen pence per yard, nails, wire and wire cards, needles and pins, paper, salt-petre, and medicines, which may be imported until the first day of September, 1776; and if any goods or merchandize, other than those hereby excepted, should be shipped from Great Britain, after the time aforesaid, to this colony, that the same, immediately upon the arrival, should be either sent back again by the owners, their agents, or attornies, or stored and deposited in some warehouse to be appointed by the committee for each respective county, and there kept at the risk and charge of the owners, to be delivered to them when a free importation of goods hither shall again take place; and that the merchants and venders of goods and merchandize within this colony ought not to take advantage of our present distress, but continue to sell the goods and merchandize which they now have, or which may be shipped to them before the first day of September next, at the same rates and prices they have been accustomed to do, within one year last past, and if any person shall sell such goods on any other terms then the above expressed, that no inhabitant of this colony should at any time forever hereafter deal with him, his agent, factor, or storekeeper, for any commodity whatsoever.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this meeting, that the merchants and venders of goods and merchandize within this colony should take an oath not to sell or dispose of any goods or merchandize whatsoever which may be shipped from Great Britain after the first day of September next, as aforesaid, except the articles before excepted, and that they will, upon the receipt of such prohibited goods, either send the same back again by the first opportunity, or deliver them to the committees of the respective counties, to be deposited in some warehouse, at the risk and charge of the owners, until they, their agents, or factors, shall be permitted to take them away by the said committees; and that the names of those who shall refuse to take such oath be advertised by the respective commitees, in the several conties wherein they reside. And to the end that the inhabitants of this colony may know what merchants and venders of goods and merchandize shall have taken such oath, that the respective committees should gant a certificate thereof to every such person who shall take the same.

Resolved, that it is the opinin of this meeting, that during our present difficulties and distress no slaves ought to be imported into the British colonies on this continent; and we take this opportunity of declaring our most earnest wishes to see an entire stop forever put to such a wicked, cruel, and unnatural trade.

Resolved, that no kind of lumber should be exported from this colony to the West Indies until America be restored to her constitutional rights and liberties, if the other colonies will accede to a like resolution, and that it be recommended to the general congress to appoint as early a day as possible for stopping such exports.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this meeting, if American grievances be not redressed before the irst day of September, 1775, that all exports of produce from the several colonies to Great Britain should cease; and to carry the said resolution more effectually into execution, that we will not plant or cultivate any tobacco after the crop now growing, provided the same measure shall be adopted by the other colonies on the continent, as well those who have made tobacco heretofore as those who have not; and it is our opinion, also, if the congress of deputies from the several colonies shall adopt the measure of non-exportation to Great-Britain, as the people will be thereby disabled from paying their debts, that no judgment should be rendered by the courts in the said colonies for any debt after information of the said measures being determined upon.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this meeting, that a solemn covenant and association should be entered into by the inhabitants of all the colonies upon oath that they will not, after the time which shall be respectively agreed on at the general congress, export any manner of lumber to the West Indies, nor any of their produce to Great Britain, or sell or dispose of the same to any person who shall not have entered into the said covenant and association, and also that they will not import or receive any goods or merchandize which shall be shipped from Great Britain after the first day of September next, other tlen the before enumerated articles, or buy or purchase any goods, except as before excepted, of any person whatsoever, who shall not have taken the oath herein before recommended to be taken by the merchants and venders of goods, nor buy or purchase any slaves hereafter imported into any part of this continent, until a free exportation and importtion be again resolved on by a majority of the representatives or deputies of the colonies, and that the respective committees of the counties in each colony, so soon as the covenant and association shall become general, publish by advertisement, in their several counties, a list of the names of these (if any such there shall be) who will not accede to, that such traitors to their country may be publicly known and detested.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this meeting, that this and the other associating colonies should break off all trade, intercourse, and dealings, with that colony, province, or town, which shall decline or refuse to agree to the plan which shall be adopted by the general congress.

Resolved, that should the town of Boston be forced to submit to the late cruel and oppressive measures of government, that we shall not hold the same to be binding upon us, but will, notwithstanding, religiously maintain, and inviolably adhere to, such measures as shall be concerted by the general congress, for the preservation of our lives, liberties, and fortunes.

Resolved, that it be recommended to the deputies of the general congress, to draw up and transmit an humble and dutiful petition and remonstrance to his majesty, asserting, in decent firmness, our just and constitutional rights and privileges, lamenting the fatal necessity of being compelled to enter into measures disgusting to his majesty and his parliament, or injurious to our fellow subjects in Great Britain, declaring, in the strongest terms, our duty and affection to his majesty's person, family, and government, and our desire forever to continue our dependence upon Great Britain, and most humbly conjuring and beseeching his majesty not to reduce his faithful subjects of America to a state of desperation, and to reflect, that from our sovereign there can be but one appeal; and it is the opinion of this meeting, that after such petition and remonstrance shall have been presented to his majesty, the same should be printed in the public papers in all the principal towns in Great Britain.

Resolved, that GEORGE WASHINGTON, esquire, and CHARLES BROADWATER, gentleman, lately elected our representatives to serve in the general assembly, attend the convention at Williamsburg on the first day of August next, and present these resolves, as the sense of the people of this county upon the measures proper to be taken in the present alarming and dangerous situation of America.

Resolved, that George Washington, esquire, John West, George Mason, William Rumney, William Ramsay, George Gilpton, Robert Hanson Harrison, John Carlyle, Robert Adam, John Dalton, Philip Alexander, James Kirk, William Brown, Charles Broadwater, William Payne, Martin Cockburne, Lee Massey, William Hartshorne, Thomas Triplett, Charles Alexander, Thomas Pollerd, Townsend Dade, junior, Edward Payne, Henry Gunnell, and Thomas Lewis, be a committee for this county; that they, or a majority of them, on any emergency, have power to call a general meeting, and to concert and adopt such measures as may be thought most expedient and necessary.

Resolved, that a copy of these proceedings be transmitted to the printer at Williamsburg, to be published.

MRS. RIND,

Please to insert in your free and impartial paper the following paragraph. Your's, &c. A LOVER OF JUSTICE.

THE public may be assured that the *anonymous* letters from *Philadelphia* (inserted in Mrs. *Rind*'s gazette of *April* 21, and *July* 21, 1774) respecting the establishment of a new *American* POST-OFFICE wherein Mr. *Goddard*'s character is *maliciously* and *wantonly* aspersed, contain the *grossest misrepresentations* in some parts, and the *most palpable* and *impudent falsehoods* in others, which will be made fully to appear whenever the *writer*, or his *correspondent*, shall have the *spirit* to step forth from their *dark retreat*, and avow those insidious and inhuman attempts to injure the reputation of a person who is a stranger in the province; provided their *names* and *characters* shall appear sufficient to gain their publications the *smallest* degree of credit with the candid and virtuous part of the community; THE CONTRARY OF WHICH IS SHREWDLY SUSPECTED.

BOSTON, AUGUST 1, 1774.

A PROCLAMATION.

AMERICA! thou fractious nation,
Attend thy master's proclamation!
Tremble! For know, I, Thomas G--e,
Determin'd came, the war to wage;
With the united powers sent forth,
Of *Bute*, of *Mansfield*, and of *North*;
To scourge your insolence, my choice,
Whilst *England* mourns, and *Scots* rejoice!
BOSTONIA first shall feel my pow'r,
And, gasping midst the dreadful show'r
Of ministerial rage, shall cry,
"O save me Bute---I yield!"---and die---
Then shall my thund'ring cannons rattle,
My hardy vet'rans march to battle,
Against Virginia's hostile land,
To humble that rebellious band.
At my approach her trembling swains
Shall quit well cultivated plains,
To seek th' inhospitable wood,
Or try, like swine of old, the flood;
The hardy sons of Scocia's race
Shall ready fill each vacant place.
Rejoice, ye happy Scots, rejoice,
Your voice lift up, a mighty voice,
The voice of gladness---On each tongue
The mighty praise of Bute be sung,
The praise of Mansfield, and of North,
Let next your hymns of joy set forth;
Nor shall the rapt'rous strain assuage,
Till sung's your own proclaiming G--e.
Whistle ye pipers---ye drones, drone on,
Ye bellows, blow! VIRGINIA's won!
Your G--e has won VIRGINIA's shore,
And Scocia's sons shall mourn no more.
Hail Middlesex! O happy county!
Thou too shall share thy master's bounty;
Thy sons obedient nought shall fear,
Thy wives and widows drop no tear;
Thy happy people ne'er shall feel
The force of unrelenting steel:
What brute wou'd give the ox a stroke
Who bends his neck to meet the yoke?
To W------y bend the humble knee,
He shall protect you under me;
His gen'rous pen shall not be mute,
But sound your praise thro' F-x to Bute.
By Scotchmen lov'd, by Scotchmen taught;
By all your country Scotchmen thought;
Fear Bute, fear Mansfield, North, and me,
And be as blest as *slaves* can be!

Mr. EDMUND BURKE's SPEECH at the last reading of the Boston port bill.

I TROUBLE *you, sir, in the last stage of this bill, because I would not appear perulent when my objections run to the whole of the bill. I never knew any thing that has given me a more heart-felt sorrow than the present measure. This bill is attempted to be hastened through the house in such a manner that I can by no means assent to it; it is to be carried by force and threats into execution, and you have even refused to hear Mr.* BOLLAN, *their agent, declaring him to be no agent for Massachusetts Bay, or properly authorized to present such petition. You have not now one left in England to be heard in behalf of the colonies; the only obstruction that this bill has had has been owing to its vis inertiæ; but persons who oppose this bill are immediately put to the same kind of punishment in the public papers which offenders in America are. Look, sir, into the public papers, you will see Cinna, and a thousand other Roman names, throwing out their invectives, and tarring and feathering all those who dare oppose the bill. I suppose I shall reap my share for such opposition; but, sir, at all events, I will enter my reasons and protest against this bill, and will mount my little palfrey, and speak of the injustice which the bill contains with the greatest confidence. The grievance that is stated in the papers before you on the table appear to be an universal resistance from all America against any goods or merchandize that shall be loaded with taxes. [He desired that part of general Haldimand's letter, declaring the resolution of the Americans not to submit to receive goods with duty upon them, be read, which was done.] He said the whole meeting in the town of Boston consisted of six or seven hundred men of the first rank and opulent fortune in the place, and that the proceedings were conducted with the utmost decency. He said this was not a meeting of mean persons, but that the acts of resistance were all commenced by universal consent. Observe, says he, that the disturbances are general. Shew me one port in all America where the goods have been landed and vended; the distemper is general, but the punishment is local, by way of exchange. Whether it will be effectual or not, I do not know; but, sir, let me point to this house the impropriety of a measure like this: It is a remedy of the most uncertain operation. View but the consequence, and you will repent the measure. Give orders at once to your admirals to burn and destroy the town; that will be both effectual, proper, and moderate, and of a piece with the rest of your proceedings, eventus tristis. One town in proscription, the rest in rebellion, can never be a remedial measure for general disturbances. Have you considered, says he, whether you have troops and ships sufficient to enforce an universal proscription to the trade of the whole continent of America? If you have not, the attempt is childish, and the operation fruitless. Observe, sir, the consequence of blocking up one port; for instance, that of [illegible]; which if you do, you will destroy the tobacco trade, and thereby bring, I apprehend, a certain ruin on your own merchants at Glasgow and Edinburgh. This bill has been thought a vigorous but not a rigorous punishment. It is my opinion that you might even punish the individuals who committed the violence without involving the innocent. I should approve much of that; but, sir, to take away the trade from the town of Boston, is surely a severe punishment. Would it not be a rigorous measure to take away the trade of the Thames, for instance, and direct the merchandize to be landed at Gravesend? I call this bill very unjust that is now to be adopted. Is it not fundamentally unjust to prevent the parties who have offended being heard in their defence? Justice, sir, is not to be measured by geographical lines nor distance. Every man, sir, is authorized to be a magistrate, to put a stop to disturbances which he perceives to be committed against his majesty's peace; but did you expect that the people who were not present at such disturbances should be equally punished for not aiding and assisting in putting an end to those riots which they never saw or heard of? This, sir, says he, is surely a doctrine of Devils, to require men to be present in every part of America wherever a riot happens; but this bill involves those who have never in the least been guilty. And then, you again say, that the disturbances which did happen ought to have been immediately put a stop to by the people of Boston, and that they were bound to preserve the good order of the town. But, sir, I have too much reverence for the image of God to conceive that the honourable gentleman (Mr. Welbore Ellis) does really and truly imbibe such doctrine. [He then read part of colonel Leslie's letter, No. 45, wherein the colonel said that neither the governor nor the council, nor any of the custom-house officers, have ever yet applied to me for any assistance; if they had, I could most certainly have put a stop to all their riots and violences, but not without some bloodshed, and firing upon their town, and killing many innocent people.] Why, sir, says he, did not the governor at once send for this assistance? Was it contrary to, or do you think he would have broken through, his instructions, if he had endeavoured, by such ways and means, to preserve the public peace, and prevent violences from being committed? The fault of this governor ought not to be the means of punishment for the innocent. You have found that there was no government there. Why did not the governor exercise his authority? Why did not the ships execute their duty? What was the reason they did not act? Why is not Mr. Hancock, and the chief people who are known, punished, and not involve the innocent with the guilty in one universal calamity? You, surely, sir, cannot have power to take away the trade of a port, and call it privilege! Why was not your force that was present applied to quell the disturbances? How came they to be so feeble and inactive? How are you sure that the orders and frigates which you send will act better? I cannot think this, by any means, a proba-*

to be blocking up one port after another. The consequence will be fatal, and, I am afraid, destructive. You will drive a foreign force upon, perhaps at a time when you little suspect it. I will not say where it will end; I will be silent on that head, and go no farther, but think of consequence. Again, sir, in one of the clauses of the bill, you prescribe property of the people, to be governed and measured by the will of the Is this is a ruinous and dangerous principle to adopt. There it an universal discontent throughout all America, from an internal bad government. are but two ways to govern America, either to make it subservient to our favour, or to let it govern itself by its own internal policy. I abhor measure of taxation, where it is only for a quarrel, and not for a revenue; is that is teasing and irritating without any good effect; but a revenue this question will one day or other come, wherein I hope to give my opi-

But this is the day that you wish to go to war with all America, in to conciliate that country to this, and to say that America shall be obedient the laws of this country. I wish to see a new regulation and plan of a legislation in that country, not founded on your laws and statutes here, grounded upon the vital principles of English liberty.

FREDERICK county, *July* 23, 1774.

YESTERDAY being the day appointed by our sheriff for the election of burgesses, a great part of the county assembled at under, amongst whom it was unanimously agreed, to shew their to the presumption of the g------r of Massachusetts Bay, thigy should be first hanged, and then suffer the flames, accomby his darling proclamation. An image was fabricated truly like he must appear to the mind's eye of every American, grim as and deformed as Vulcan. It was decorated with a soldier's coat, er's cap, and a wooden sword; emblems I need not explain. coutred, with a rope round his neck, in the fatal cart, support- African (for the general's spirits were so depressed, that it was ficulty he could hold up his head) he was conducted through the , attended by a rejoicing multitude, and then suspended on the ghest gallows an American g------r was ever yet honoured with. The proclamation was read by Mr. A. White, attorney at law, who made a ry spirited and handsome speech to the people, exhorting them to be unanimous, as the certain means to preserve their liberties. The torch was then applied, and the flame, as if pleased to destroy the base destroyer of liberty, embraced him with uncommon ardour, and devoured him in an instant.

BOSTON, July 18.

THE inhabitants of Charlestown, South Carolina, have sent about 200 tierces of rice for the poor of this town, who are sufferers by the Boston port bill, which arrived at Salem last Monday.

Captain William Davis, arrived at Plymouth from St. Ubes, in a short passage, informs, that advice was received of the death of the French king, and also of the king of Prussia, and that a French fleet had sailed from Brest to assist the Turks against the Russians.

Friday last a number of public spirited gentlemen at Marblehead, raised subscriptions for 207 quintals of cod fish, about 40 jars of oyl, and 40l. lawful in specie, for the use of the industrious poor of this town, at this critical conjuncture of our public affairs, which is to be forwarded tomorrow if the weather permits.

By accounts from the north and south, east and west, of this province, the non-consumption agreement is come into with scarce a dissentient in many towns.

Large orders for fall goods have been countermanded, occasioned by the non-consumptive agreements.

It is with the greatest pleasure we can inform the public, that the honourable John Hancock has so far recovered his health as to be able to walk abroad, and yesterday attended divine service at the reverend doctor Cooper's church.

By his excellency the honourable THOMAS GAGE, general and commander in chief of all his majesty's forces in North America, &c. &c.

WHEREAS some soldiers have deserted his majesty's service, belonging to the regiments lately arrived from Great Britain and Ireland, this is to give notice, that all soldiers who deserted from the said corps, previous to the 10th day of this instant (July) shall receive their pardons, upon surrendering themselves before or on the tenth day of August next ensuing; and on failure of so doing, they are not to expect mercy.

GIVEN under my hand, at Head Quarters, at Boston, this 15th day of July, 1774. T. GAGE.

By his excellency's command, GAR. MATURIN, secretary.

Thursday last three transports arrived here from Boston; they are now taking in ordnance, and a proportion of military stores, among which are 500 barrels of gunpowder, and, we hear, the Royal [illegible] now here, are to embark this week.

Captain Maitland, of the ship Magna Charta, has brought over a quantity of tea to Charlestown, South Carolina; but as the persons to whom it was consigned refused to receive it, the captain, we are informed, proposes to carry it back with him to London. From the same place we are informed that a second present of rice from the gentlemen of that province to the indigent sufferers at Boston is preparing to be sent to that port.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.

AT a provincial meeting of deputies chosen by the several counties in Pennsylvania, held at Philadelphia [illegible] 15, 1774, and continued by adjournments from day to day; it appearing that in case of any difference in sentiment, the question to be determined by the deputies voting by counties. The letters from Boston of the 13th of May were then read, and a short account given of the steps taken in consequence thereof, and the measures now pursuing in this and the neighbouring provinces; after which the following resolves were passed:

Unan. I. THAT we acknowledge ourselves, and the inhabitants of this province, liege subjects of his majesty king George the third, to whom they and we owe and will bear true and faithful allegiance.

Unan. II. That as the idea of an unconstitutional independence on the parent state is utterly abhorrent to our principles, we view the unhappy differences betweeen Great Britain and the colonies with the deepest distress and anxiety of mind, as fruitless to her, grievous to us, and destructive of the best interests of both.

Unan. III. That it is therefore our earnest desire that our antient harmony with the mother country may be restored, and a perpetual love and union subsist between us, on the principles of the constitution, and an interchange of good offices, without the least infraction of our mutual rights.

Unan. IV. That the inhabitants of these colonies are entitled to the same rights and liberties within these colonies, that the subjects born in England are entitled to within that realm.

Unan. V. That the power [illegible] parliament of Great Britain to bind the people of these colonies, by statutes in all cases whatsoever," is unconstitutional, and therefore the source of these unhappy differences.

Unan. VI. That the act of parliament for shutting up the port of Boston is unconstitutional, oppressive to the inhabitants of that town, dangerous to the liberties of the British colonies, and therefore, that we consider our brethren at Boston as suffering in the common cause of these colonies.

Unan. VII. That the bill for altering the administration of justice in certain criminal cases within the province of Massachusetts Bay, if passed into an act of parliament, will be as unconstitutional, oppressive, and dangerous, as the act above mentioned.

Unan. VIII. That the bill for changing the constitution of the province of Massachusetts Bay, established by charter, and enjoyed since the grant of that charter, if passed into an act of parliament, will be unconstitutional and dangerous in its consequences to the American colonies.

Unan. IX. That there is an absolute necessity that a congress of deputies from the several colonies be immediately assembled, to consult together, and form a general plan of conduct to be observed by all the colonies, for the purposes of procuring relief for our suffering brethren, obtaining redress of our grievances, preventing future dissentions, firmly establishing our rights, and restoring harmony between Great Britain and her colonies on a constitutional foundation.

Unan. X. That although a suspension of the commerce of this large trading province with Great Britain would greatly distress multitudes of our industrious inhabitants, yet that sacrifice, and a much greater, we are ready to offer for the preservation of our liberties; but, in tenderness to the people of Great Britain, as well as of this country, and in hopes that our just remonstrances will, at length, reach the ears of our gracious sovereign, and be no longer treated with contempt by any of our fellow subjects in England, it is our earnest desire that the congress should first try the gentler mode of stating our grievances, and making a firm and decent claim of redress.

XI. *Resolved*, by a great majority, that yet, notwithstanding, as an unanimity of councils and measures is indispensably necessary for the common welfare, if the congress shall judge agreements of non-importation and non-exportation expedient, the people of this province will join with the other principal and neighbouring colonies in such an association of non-importation from and non-exportation to Great Britain as shall be agreed on at the congress.

XII. *Resol.* by a majority, that if any proceedings of the parliament, of which notice shall be received on this continent, before or at the general congress, shall render it necessary in the opinion of that congress, for the such case the inhabitants of this province shall adopt such farther steps, and do all in their power to carry them into execution.

Unan. XIII. That the venders of merchandize of every kind, within this province, ought not to take advantage of the resolves relating to non-importation in this province or else where; but that they ought to sell their merchandize which they now have, or may hereafter import, at the same rates they have been accustomed to do within three months last past.

Unan. XIV. That the people of this province will break off all trade, commerce, and dealing, and will have no trade, commerce, or dealing of any kind with any colony on this continent, or with any city or town in such colony, or with any individual in any such colony, city, or town, which shall refuse, decline, or neglect to adopt, and carry into execution, such general plan as shall be agreed to in congress.

Unan. XV. That it is the duty of every member of this committee to promote, as much as he can, the subscription set on foot, in the several counties of this province, for the relief of the distressed inhabitants of Boston.

Unan. XVI. That this committee give instructions on the present situation of public affairs to their representatives, who are to meet next week in assembly, and request them to appoint a proper number of persons to attend a congress of deputies from the several colonies, at such time and place as may be agreed on, to effect one general plan of conduct, for attaining the great and important ends mentioned in the ninth resolve.

That John Dickinson, Doctor William Smith, Joseph Reed, John Kidd, Elisha Price, William Atlee, James Smith, James Wilson, Daniel Broadhead, John Okely, and William Scull, be appointed to prepare and bring in a draught of instructions.

(The remainder of the Philadelphia proceedings in our next; also those of New Jersey, New York, and South Carolina.)

WILLIAMSBURG, August 4.

ON Monday last, agreeable to appointment, the general meeting of the late representatives of this colony was held at the Capitol in this city, to deliberate and consult upon the most effectual measures to be taken to relieve America from her present distressed situation. But as they still continue sitting, it is out of our power to oblige the public with a particular relation of what has been done until next week, when we hope to publish all their proceedings, which we doubt not will be highly satisfactory to all the colonies.

A letter just received in this city from Boston, says, that the Bostonians have come into resolutions not to import or export any commodities whatever after the 31st of this instant; and also, that they will not purchase goods of any person without oath being first made that they were engaged before this plan was adopted. This letter concludes, that four regiments are now on the common, and more are daily expected.

The Northumberland, Orange, King George, Amelia, Frederick, Lancaster, Mecklenburg, Lunenburg, Accomack, King William, Warwick, and a few other resolves, we have received, but could not possibly insert them. They profess the greatest loyalty and affection towards his majesty, but at the same time, are spirited and determined in the pursuit of their just rights and privileges.

Mr. Jacob Belcher, at Cabin Point, and Mr. Faulcon at Cobham, are kind enough to provide store rooms for the reception of any commodities for the use of Boston.

A few days ago a fire happened at the governor's farm, near this city, which entirely consumed a kitchen, and another out house; two or three people narrowly escaped the flames.

Last Wednesday 300 stand of arms, with the proper accoutrements, were sent from this city to his excellency lord Dunmore, now at Winchester, agreeable to his order.

FRIDAY, *August* 5. This day Peyton Randolph, esquire, moderator of the present general meeting, Richard Henry Lee, George Washington, Patrick Henry, Richard Bland, Benjamin Harrison, and Edmund Pendleton, esquires, were appointed to attend the general congress, on behalf of this colony, on the 1st of next month, in Lancaster town, in Pennsylvania.

To be SOLD, *at* Rockit's *landing, near the* FALLS *of* JAMES RIVER,

ANY QUANTITY OF

PIT COAL,

For 10d. per bushel, ready money, or 12d. (that being the usual price) on credit, provided any good merchant in *Richmond* or *Manchester* towns will undertake to see the money paid in a reasonable time.

3 SAMUEL DUVAL.

SWAN'S POINT, *August* 3, 1774.

AGREEABLE to the wish of many gentlemen (my friends) I have rented the houses, *&c.* at colonel *Bland's* mill, in *Prince George*, and intend (God willing) to open TAVERN there on the 1st day of *January* next. I have contracted, that the houses shall be in good repair, and furnished with a good stable, *&c.* As I have an extensive acquaintance with gentlemen that travel that way, I shall hope for small favours, when convenient, and will endeavour to deserve them. Many small debts are due me for ferriage, *&c.* at this place, which would be of infinite service in my present circumstances, and I hope they will be discharged before my departure; nor shall I have inclination to keep such accounts in future. (2) THOMAS FENNER.

PURSUANT to an order of *Amherst* court, will be let, to the lowest bidder, at the courthouse of the said county, on the first *Monday* in *November* next, being court day, the building of a PRISON, 37 by 22, the walls of which to be of brick and timber, 3 feet thick, to be 9 feet pitch in the clear, and to have a brick roof; a plan of which will be shewn, and a more particular description given, on the day. Bond and approved security will be required of the undertaker for his performance of the same.

WILLIAM CABELL,
COR. THOMAS,
(3) AMBROSE RUCKER.

NORFOLK, *July* 30, 1774.

WANTED, for *Elizabeth River* parish, a CLERK. As the emoluments arising from the said parish are very considerable, none need apply, unless he produces a recommendation of his good character, who can read tolerably, and perform psalmody well.

(3) THOMAS DAVIS, MINISTER.

DUMFRIES, *July* 28, 1774.

THE DUMFRIES JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of 100 GUINEAS is to be run for on *Tuesday* the 15th of *November* next, which is fixed on for the 1st day of the *Dumfries* races for this year. No person will be allowed to start a horse, mare, or gelding, for this purse, but an actual member of the club. There will be a SUBSCRIPTION PURSE run for the second day, and another the third day, of the races. The particulars with regard to them will be advertised hereafter. A premium of five GUINEAS will be given to the person or persons that brings the largest and fattest bullock to this market the *Saturday* before the races; a premium of three GUINEAS to the person or persons that brings the six largest and fattest muttons; and a premium to the person or persons that brings the two largest and fattest veals.

4 RICHARD GRARAM, SECRETARY.

NORFOLK, *July* 30, 1774.

I SHALL leave this colony in a few weeks.

JOHN BRUCE.

*** The school kept here for some years past by Mr. *Bruce* will be continued, to its usual extent, by Mr. *Stevenson*. The debts that shall become due to the said school in Mr. *Bruce's* absence will be collected by Mr. *James Ingram* his attorney, to whom such as intend to enter any new, or withdraw any of the present members, will be pleased to make known their intentions. (3)

THERE is now in my possession FOUR BALES of SAIL CANVAS, marked G N I, No. 114, shipped at *Liverpool* by one Mr. *Bains*, and to be delivered to some gentleman in *Norfolk*. As no bill of lading was signed for them, the gentleman who has a right to receive the four bales must pay the craft hire, storage, and the expence of twice advertising in this paper. 3 ISAAC YOUNGHUSBAND.

A STOCKING WEAVER, who understands his business well, and is willing to carry it on in Norfolk, may be supplied with a LOOM for weaving coarse stockings, without any expence for the use of it, and will meet with great encouragement from the inhabitants. For the loom apply to (3) JAMES HOLT.

THE PURSE of FIFTY POUNDS, to be run for at *Aquia*, in *Stafford* county, on the 2d *Tuesday* in *September*, is still continued. (2)

YORK county, to wit.

WHEREAS *Peter Pelham* hath informed me, one of his majesty's justices for the county aforesaid, that JOHN GORDON, WILLIAM MOORE, and CHRISTOPHER WISECARVER, who were committed on suspicion of felony, did, on the night of the 24th instant, break out of and make their escape from the public gaol, I have therefore thought fit to issue this warrant, hereby, in his majesty's name, strictly commanding all sheriffs, constables, and other his majesty's liege subjects, to make diligent search and pursuit after the said felons, and them, or either of them, having found, to convey them to the keeper of the public gaol. *Gordon* is about 6 feet high, had on a light blue coat, and striped waistcoat, has long hair tied behind, and is about 24 or 25 years old; from *Prince Edward*, for horsestealing. *Moore* is about 5 feet 6 inches high, had on a light coloured coat, has short red hair, appears to be about 22 years old, and has two biles upon one of his wrists; from *Charlotte*, for robbery. *Wisecarve* is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, a young man, with short black hair, much pitted with the smallpox, and dressed in osnabrigs; from *Dunmore*, for murder.

Given under my hand and seal, this 25th day of *July*, 1774.

JOSEPH HORNSBY.

*** Those who are aiding and assisting in re-taking and conveying to the public gaol the aforesaid *John Gordon*, *William Moore*, and *Christopher Wisecarve*, shall be amply rewarded for their trouble.

To be SOLD, on Friday *the* 2d *of* September, *at the late dwelling house of Mr.* Thomas Tinsley, *deceased, in* Hanover *town*,

NINE very valuable SLAVES, together with all his personal estate, consisting of every kind of useful and fashionable HOUSHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, a valuable stock of CATTLE, HOGS, HORSES, and SHEEP. At the same time will be rented, the LOT and HOUSES thereon, being a dwellinghouse, smokehouse, dairy, kitchen, stable, billiard house, two very good shops, and garden well paled in. The buildings are all in good repair, and remarkably well calculated for keeping tavern. Twelve months credit will be allowed for all sums above twenty five shillings, on giving bond, with approved security, to the subscriber; who requests the favour of all persons indebted to the estate to make speedy payments; and those who have any demands against it are desired to make them known, without delay, to *Leighton Wood*, junior, who is empowered to adjust the same. All debts not punctually discharged are to carry interest from the date of the bonds.

AGNESS TINSLEY, Administratrix.

To be SOLD, *by the subscriber, in* Brunswick *county*,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 900 acres, on which are two plantations in good order for cropping, with several valuable improvements thereon; the quality of the land is exceeding good for grain. Credit will be given for one moiety of the sale of it for a considerable time, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security. If the land is not sold before the last *Friday* in *October* next at private sale, it will then be exposed to public sale, in order to enable me to discharge my engagements with my creditors. Any person inclinable to treat for the same may know the terms by applying to the subscriber, on the premises.

3 CHRISTOPHER MASON.

To be SOLD, *to the highest bidder, at* WESTBURY, *the seat of the late colonel* Littlebury Cocke, *in* Charles City, *on* Thursday *the* 25*th of* August *next, if fair, if not, the next fair day*,

TEN likely *Virginia* born SLAVES, consisting of men, women, and children, one of which is a very good HOUSECARPENTER; also stocks of cattle, horses, hogs, and sheep, and sundry houshold and kitchen furniture, belonging to the estate of the said *Littlebury Cocke*. One or two of the slaves will be sold for ready money, and six months credit allowed for the remainder, on giving bond, with approved security, to carry interest from the date, if not punctually paid. All persons having demands against the said estate are desired to attend the sale with their several claims, properly authenticated.

WILLIAM EDLOE,
tdf WILLIAM GREEN MUNFORD.

THE subscriber intends to leave *Petersburg* about the 12*th of September*, and as he has several WATCHES belonging to different people in his custody, will be much obliged to the proprietors to call for them as soon as possible, otherwise I propose taking them away with me.

(3) WILLIAM BATHGATE.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber's plantation, near *Williamsburg*, about 10 days ago, a roan mare, about 14 hands high, with a switch tail, paces slow, and has the usual marks of a work beast; her brand, if any, is forgot. Whoever brings her to the subscriber, or to Mr. *William Douglas*, at *Providence* forge (whom she belongs) shall have [illegible] SHILLINGS reward, and if stolen, FIVE POUNDS, on [illegible]

3 WILLIAM HOLT.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away, from [illegible] SAMUEL LOWIS, a tailor and staymaker, born in the west of *England*, about 40 years of age, and wears short brown broad, is a small man, *Welch* cotton coat with a falling collar and short [illegible] had on a white jacket, linen breeches, and small old shoes, with nails, a dark wilton other cloaths unknown. He took wich him a country heels. His stamped Hews. EDWARD WILLIAMS, a stout, down ge fickle, low, of a brown complexion, born in *Wales*, and speaks on the feldialect, has short brown hair, and is about 30 years of age; he took him a new bed tick, a light coloured superfine broadcloth coat, which too small for him, a dark coloured cloth coat, trimmed with brass buttons and brown binding, a brown broadcloth jacket, a green birdeyed ditto, several pair of coarse grey stockings, a new felt hat, sundry knives, buckles, buttons, *&c.* some store goods, unknown, and a silver watch, the winding chain of which is broke. Whoever secures the said servants shall have 40*s.* for each or either of them, and if taken up 50 miles off and brought home 5*l.* for each, and all reasonable charges paid. All persons are forewarned taking them out of the colony.

ABRAHAM JARRETT.

RUN away from the subscriber, in *Fauquier* county, near the court house, two servant men, both born in *England*; one of them is named THOMAS BOYCE, between 30 and 40 years of age, of a dark complexion, black hair, black eyes, and much pitted with the smallpox, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and middling well made; had on, and took with him, a brown shirt, brown linen trowsers, a fine hat half worn, chock shirt, old brown coat, the skirts of which not hemmed, and has an indenture of *John Scott*, with a discharge on the back of it, and signed by me; therefore, in all probability, will endeavour to pass as a free man. The other is named THOMAS GOODE, an indented servant, who has, I understand, forged himself a discharge in captain *Robinson's* name, about 20 years of age, middling tall, has a pleasant countenance, dark eyes and hair, and has a very clumsy way of walking; had on a brown linen shirt and trowsers, *English* made shoes, an old coarse hat trimmed round the brim, and a short striped jacket with sleeves. Whoever will deliver me both the above mentioned servants shall have FIVE POUNDS, or FIFTY SHILLINGS for either, if taken in the colony, and if in any other, reasonable satisfaction shall be made. I forewarn all masters of vessels and others from taking them on board their vessels, or carrying them out of the colony.

(2)* WILLIAM SETTLE.

RUN away from the subscriber, in *Amherst*, the 10th of *July*, a mulatto woman slave named SALL, though commonly goes by the name of SALLY GREY; she is of the middle size, well shaped, *Virginia* born, about 25 years old, and had on a brown linen jacket and petticoat; I cannot learn that she carried any other clothes with her. She is of a numerous family of mulattoes, and formerly belonged to a gentleman of the name of *Howard*, in *York* county, from whence I purchased her a few years ago, and where probably she may attempt to go again, or perhaps into *Cumberland* or *Amelia*, where, I am informed, many of her kindred live. I shall esteem it as a particular favour of those gentlemen who have of her relations in their possession to have her apprehended, should she be lurking about their plantations; and I will give a handsome reward, besides what the law allows, to any person who shall deliver her to me. 6 GABRIEL PENN.

COMMITTED to the gaol of *Middlesex* a negro man slave, who says he belongs to Mr. *Benjamin Grymes*, of *Spotsylvania*; he appears to be between 30 and 40 years of age, and is about 5 feet 6 inches high. The owner is desired to take him away, and pay charges.

JOHN CRAINE, Gaoler.

TAKEN up, in *Cumberland*, a dark bay horse, about 4 feet 6 inches high, with a star in his forehead, branded on the near shoulder EM, and on the near buttock D, has a large scar under his tail, about 12 years old, and had a bell on. Posted, and appraised to 4*l.*

() JOSEPH HARRIS.

TAKEN up, in *Albemarle*, near the *Piney* mountain, a SORREL MARE, much mixed with white hairs, paces and trots, has a star in her forehead, a snip on her nose, some saddle spots, and branded on the near shoulder IP; also a sorrel horse colt, supposed to be four months old, paces and trots, has a star in his forehead, and a snip on his nose. They are posted, and appraised to 7*l.* 10*s.*

() WILLIAM DOWELL.

TAKEN up, in *Culpeper*, a chefnut ſorrel mare, about 10 years old, 4 feet 7 inches and a half high, branded on the near ſhoulder IP, has a ſtar in her forehead, a ſmall ſnip on her noſe, ſome white hairs on the root of her tail, and ſome ſaddle ſpots on her back. Poſted, and appraiſed to 10l. () AMBROSE POWELL.

TAKEN up, in *Louiſa*, a bay horſe, about 4 feet 7 inches high, 4 years old, docked and branded on the near buttock D. Poſted, and appraiſed to 12l. () JOHN LIPSCOMB.

TAKEN up, in *Culpeper*, a bay mare, 4 feet 3 inches and a half high, branded on the near ſhoulder N, and on the near buttock with a Blotch, paces ſlow, and appears to be about 8 or 9 years old. Poſted, and appraiſed to 7l. () ZACHARIAH GIBBS.

TAKEN up, in *Orange*, a large red and white ſteer, is old, and appears to have been worked, marked with a ſlit and underkeel in his right ear, and there appears to have been a hole at the bottom of the ſlit, and has an overkeel in the left. Poſted, and appraiſed to 4l. 10s. () WILLIAM CAVE.

TAKEN up, in *Orange*, a black horſe, about 15 years old, branded on the near buttock ↄ, and on the far ſhoulder with a W and a V joined in each other, about 4 feet 7 or 8 inches high, has ſeveral ſaddle ſpots, and a ſmall ſtar in his forehead. Poſted, and appraiſed to 8l. () JOHN SNELL, junior.

TAKEN up, in the lower end of *Amelia*, a middle ſized pale red cow, about 7 or 8 years old, marked with a crop and underkeel in the left ear, and a ſlit in the right; ſhe has a calf with her. Poſted, and appraiſed to 2l. 10s. () LAWRENCE WILLS.

TAKEN up, in *Amelia*, on *Sandy Creek*, near *Appamattox* river, a dark red ſteer, rather inclined to a brindle, with a white face, and a white ſtreak along his back, 4 feet 2 inches high, a crop and two underkeels in the left ear, and a crop and one underkeel in the right; he appears as if he had been worked. Poſted, and appraiſed to 4l. () JOHN CHAPMAN.

TAKEN up, in *Elizabeth City*, a ſmall bay mare colt, neither docked nor branded. Poſted, and appraiſed to 1l. 10s. () WILLIAM POOL.

TAKEN up, in *Amherſt*, a black mare, about 4 feet 4 inches high, 8 or 9 years old, with a ſtar in her forehead, ſome ſaddle ſpots on her back, and had on a large bell. Poſted, and appraiſed to 6l. () JOHN SANDIDGE.

TAKEN up, in *Mecklenburg*, a grey mare, about 4 feet 5 inches high, docked, but not branded, has a ſaddle ſpot on the off ſide, and about 5 years old. () THOMAS MOORE.

TAKEN up, in *Culpeper*, a red cow, with a white face, not marked, and about 7 years old; alſo a ſteer, about 3 years old, with an underkeel in the right ear, and crop, ſlit, and underkeel, in the left. Poſted, and appraiſed, the cow to 2l. 10ſ. and the ſteer to 1l. 5s. () JACOB RIFFY.

TAKEN up, in *Culpeper*, a dark bay horſe, 14 hands and a half high, branded on the near buttock IG, has a ridged mane, ſome ſaddle ſpots on the back, paces, and is about 12 years old. Poſted, and appraiſed to 12l. () JOHN WHITESIDES.

TAKEN up, in *Halifax*, on *Staunton* river, a cheſnut ſorrel horſe, with a blaze in his face, two of his fore, and one of his hind legs white, as high as his knees, branded on the near ſhoulder MG, has a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, and appears to be about 8 or 9 years old. Poſted, and appriſed to 1l. (). WILLIAM EMBRY.

TAKEN up, in *Caroline*, an unmarked heifer; ſhe has ſome white under her belly. Poſted, and appraiſed to 1l. () WILLIAM KIDD.

FOR SALE,

TWO thouſand ACRES of exceeding fine LAND for tobacco, wheat, or *Indian* corn, lying on both ſides of *Bull Run*, in *Loudoun* and *Prince William*, about 300 acres of which are rich low ground and meadow land. It lies within four miles of two merchant mills, and about ten miles of two other merchant mills in *Loudoun*; thirty miles from *Colcheſter*, *Alexandria*, and *Dumfries*. If any perſon or perſons incline to purchaſe the whole, or any part of the ſaid lands, they may be ſhewn them, and know the terms, by applying to captain *Francis Peyton*, in *Loudoun* county, who has full power to treat for the ſame, or to the ſubſcriber. It is laid off in lots of two, three, and four hundred acres, with an equal quantity of low ground and meadow land to each lot.

(1 m tf) ROBERT BURWELL.

PORTSMOUTH, July 1, 1774.

A PURSE of 100 guineas to be run for by any horſe, mare, or gelding, over the two mile courſe at this place, the beſt two heats in three, on *Tueſday* the 20th of *September*, weight for age, agreeable to the articles of the merchant there, with whom all horſes in the hands of Mr. *Richard* are to be entered, the day before the race at ſtarting for the ſaid to be paid to the winner immediately after the fartheſt. The ſuppoſed to have two more races, one on the *Wedneſday* following, the other on *Thurſday*, for 30l. which will be adverſ- race. It is alſo tiſed pay- ly, as ſoon as the ſubſcriptions are full.

YORK TOWN, *July* 27, 1774.

A mulatto fellow CORNELIUS ran away from this town about five weeks ago; he was apprehended at *Frederickſburg*, brought here and impriſoned, and laſt night broke gaol. While he continued at *Frederickſburg* unmoleſted, he paſſed for a free man. His wife, a mulatto, was in company with him; both were conſidered as free people, and hired in the harveſt by ſome planters. Their ſcheme was to get money, and to proceed back upon the frontiers of *Virginia*. Whoever apprehends the mulatto fellow in this colony, and delivers him to me, will be entitled to a reward of FIVE POUNDS, or if ſecured in any of the county gaols, and immediate notice thereof given to me, THREE POUNDS; if taken in *Carolina*, *Maryland*, or any other colony, and delivered to me, EIGHT POUNDS, and if taken in another colony, and ſecured in any of the county gaols here, SIX POUNDS.

3 JOHN H. NORTON.

*** The fellow is middle ſized; he carried with him a ruſſia drill poſtillion coat and waiſtcoat, and an old blue livery cloth ſuit.

RUN away on the 10th inſtant (*July*) from the ſubſcriber, living at *Aquia*, in *Stafford*, a convict ſervant man named ROBERT RIVERS, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, has black hair, and a ſwarthy complexion; had on a felt hat almoſt new, a brown *Newmarket* coat and waiſtcoat, check ſhirt, brown linen trowſers, cotton breeches, and old ſhoes. He is by trade a ſhoemaker. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him ſo that I get him again, ſhall have TEN DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges allowed. JAMES HOLLAWAY.

COMMITTED to the gaol of *Prince George* a negro man who ſays he belongs to one *Gibſon* in *Suffolk*, and was ſent up the river to be ſold, at which time he run away. He appears to be about 35 years of age, is well made, and has on an oznabrig ſhirt and trowſers; he is about 5 feet 10 inches high. Whoever owns the ſaid negro is deſired to apply for him, and take him away, after proving his property, and paying charges. () HENRY BATTE.

COMMITTED to *Dinwiddie* gaol, two negro men, who cannot, or will not, tell their maſters names. They have on oznabrig ſhirts, ſailors jackets, and cotton breeches; one has a ſhort petticoat over his breeches, the other calls himſelf JEMMY, is very black, and much pitted with the ſmallpox. The owners are deſired to apply for them. () MATTHEW MAYES.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Orange*, a convict man named HENRY HURST, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, of a fair complexion, and a little pitted with the ſmallpox, has black hair, grey eyes, and ſtammers much when frightened; had on a check ſhirt, with a brown one over it, a white dimity waiſtcoat, and oznabrig trowſers. I will give FORTY SHILLINGS, beſides what the law allows, to whoever will ſecure him in any gaol, ſo that I may get him; and if brought home, will allow all reaſonable charges. All maſters of veſſels are forewarned from carrying him out of the colony. (1) THOMAS ROBINS.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber the 12th of May laſt a yelloviſh bay mare, with a blaze face, near 11 hands high, and had a ſore on her off ſide. As ſhe was bred in *Prince Edward* county, ſhe will probably endeavour to return there. Whoever brings the ſaid mare to me, in *Richmond* town, ſhall be well rewarded. 2 JAMES BUCHANAN.

TO BE RENTED,

From year to year, or for a term of years, and entered upon the firſt day of September *next*,

A CONVENIENT TENEMENT in the town of *Peterſburg*, at preſent in the poſſeſſion of Mr. *Andrew Johnſton*, whereon is a commodious ſtorehouſe, with a large counting room, and lodging rooms under the ſame roof, lumber houſes of different ſizes and for different purpoſes, ſtables, chairhouſe, and a garden well paled in. Any uſeful repairs may be made by the tenant, and the expence deducted out of the rent. The terms, which are extremely low, may be known by applying to 3 BOLLING STARK.

TO BE SOLD,

THE noted and well accuſtomed TAVERN, at preſent occupied by the ſubſcriber, lying in *James City* county, about 15 miles from *Williamſburg*, on the main road leading to *New Kent* courthouſe and *Ruffin's* ferry, with 300 acres of LAND in good order for cropping, and 6 fields under good fence. The terms of payment will be made eaſy by the ſubſcriber. THOMAS DONCASTLE.

THE ſhip TRIUMPH will certainly ſail for *London* in ſix weeks, agreeable to charter, and will take in tobacco, on liberty of conſignment, at 8l. ſterling per ton. Any perſon inclinable to ſhip tobacco in her will be pleaſed to ſend their orders to Mr. *James Donald* at *Manchoſter*, to Mr. *Charles Duncan* at *Blandford*, to captain *Rogers* at *Bermuda Hundred*, or to the ſubſcriber at *Curle's*, who will be extremely obliged by the aſſiſtance of his friends.

3 PHILIP MAZZEI.

FOR SALE,

NINE hundred and forty acres of valuable land, lying on both ſides of Contrary River, in Louiſa, with three plantations thereon, two of which has ſufficient houſes for overſeers and negroes; the other is improved with all neceſſary buildings, and orchards of all kinds, fit for the reception of a gentleman, the houſes being finiſhed in the beſt manner. This tract is well timbered and watered, lies within 32 miles of Frederickſburg, and 43 of Page's warehouſe; there are at leaſt 400 acres of low grounds, of the beſt ſoil, 300 of which are now to cut. The three plantations are under good fences, and in good order to work 12 or 15 hands. Robert Fleming, John Maſſey, and John Lain, are now in poſſeſſion of the plantations, who will ſhew the land to any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, and Major Thomas Johnſon will agree with them for the price. The above tract is eſteemed the moſt valuable in Louiſa for growing corn, wheat, or tobacco, and ſituated in the beſt range for ſtock of any below the great mountains. (tf 1*)

RUN away, from Neabſco furnace, the 16th of March, a light coloured mulatto man named BILLY, or WILL, the property of the honourable John Tayloe, eſquire. When I tell the public that he is the ſame boy who for many years uſed to wait on me, in my travels through this and the neighbouring province, and by his pertneſs, or rather impudence, was well known to all my acquaintances, there is the leſs occaſion for a particular deſcription of him. However, as he is now grown to the ſize of a man, and has not attended me for ſome time paſt, I think it not amiſs to ſay that he is a very likely young fellow, about 20 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, ſtout and ſtrong made, has a remarkable ſwing in his walk, but is much more ſo by a ſurprizing knack he has of gaining the good graces of almoſt every body who will liſten to his bewitching and deceitful tongue, which ſeldom or ever ſpeaks the truth. He has a ſmall ſcar on the right ſide of his forehead, and the little finger of his right hand is quite ſtraight by a hurt he got when a child. Had on, when he went away, a blue fearnought jacket, and an under one of green baize, cotton breeches, oznabrig ſhirt, mixed blue ſale ſtockings, country made ſhoes, and yellow buckles. From his ingenuity, he is capable of doing almoſt any ſort of buſineſs, and for ſome years paſt, has been chiefly employed as a founder, a ſtone maſon, and a miller, as occaſion required; one of which trades, I imagine, he will in the character of a free man, profeſs. I have ſome reaſon to ſuſpect he is traveling towards James river, under the pretence of being ſent by me on buſineſs. Whoever apprehends the ſaid fellow, and brings him to me, or to his maſter, the honourable John Tayloe, at Mountairy, or ſecure him ſo as to be had again, ſhall have treble what the law allows, and all reaſonable charges paid. tf

THOMAS LAWSON.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT twelve thouſand acres of exceeding rich TOBACCO LAND, in Amherſt county, whereon are ſeveral plantations and improvements ſufficient to work forty or fifty hands. There is on this land for ſale a very valuable GRIST MILL, lately bult, with a ſtone dam and a pair of good COLOGNE MILL-STONES, which mill has for two years paſt got upwards of 100 barrels of toll corn, and is ſituated on a never failing ſtream. The land will be ſhewn by William Womack, who lives at one of the plantations, and the prices of the land made known by him. One or two years credit will be allowed, intereſt being paid for the ſecond year, and alſo for the firſt, if the money is not paid agreeable to contract. The land is to be laid off and ſurveyed by Colonel William Cabell, at the expence of the purchaſer. Deeds will be made, upon bond and approved ſecurity being given, either to Call, William Cabell, or the ſubſcriber. Six per cent. diſcount will be allowed for ready money, or good merchants notes. If any perſon would chuſe to exchange lands in the lower part of the country, on or near ſome navigable river, that are good, it is more than probable we ſhould agree.

CARTER BRAXTON.

To be SOLD, and entered upon immediately,

A TRACT of LAND containing 1300 acres, more or leſs, on Pianketank river, in Glouceſter county. It is needleſs to be particular about it as it is the ſame I advertiſed laſt year and then gave a full account of it, ſince then I ſold it to John Attway Clarke, of Maryland, but as he refuſes to take it, neceſſity obliges me once more to offer it to the public. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to me in Middleſex. I want part of the money at the meeting of the merchants, and for the remainder I will give reaſonable credit. tf AUGUSTINE SMITH.

YORK town, June 9, 1773.

THE ſubſcribers being very ſolicitous to comply with the will of their teſtator, the late Honourable William Nelſon, deſire that all perſons who were indebted to him will endeavour to make as ſpeedy payments as poſſible. Thoſe who have accounts open on his books, and who cannot immediately diſcharge the balances, are deſired to give their bonds. This requeſt is the more neceſſary, as moſt of the legacies bequeathed by the teſtator are to be paid in ſterling money, and he has directed that his younger ſons fortunes ſhall be placed out at intereſt upon undoubted ſecurities, ſo ſoon as it can be done. Thoſe who have any demands are deſired to make them immediately known.

THOMAS NELSON, | HUGH NELSON,
THOMAS NELSON, jun. | RO. C. NICHOLAS.

To be SOLD, at public auction, at Weſtmoreland co[urt]-houſe, on Tueſday the 27th day of September, be[ing] Weſtmoreland court day,

TWENTY very likely VIRGINIA born SLAVE[S] Credit will be allowed until the 10th of Novem[ber] following, on giving bond and good ſecurity. T[he] bonds to bear intereſt from the date, if not punctu[ally] diſcharged. tdſ RICHARD PARKE[R]

FOR SALE,

FIVE hundred acres of land, lying on Deep Creek Louiſa, about 45 miles of Richmond town, and exceeding good land, well watered by Deep Creek, a a large branch thereof, which runs through the mid[dle] of the land, and affords a large quantity of rich meado[w] ground. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may ſee land, and know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcrib[er] living near it. tf 1* GEORGE MERIWETHE[R]

TO BE RENTED

FROM YEAR TO YEAR, OR FOR A TERM OF

BELVOIR

THE beautiful ſeat of the honourable George Wi[lliam] Fairfax, eſquire, lying upon Potowmack ri[ver] Fairfax county, about 14 miles below Alexandria. manſion houſe is of brick, two ſtory high, with fou[r] venient rooms and a large paſſage upon the lower flo[or] five rooms and a paſſage on the ſecond, and a ſervant hall and cellars below; convenient offices, ſtables, an[d] coach houſe, adjoining, as alſo a large and well furniſhed garden, ſtored with great variety of valuable fruits, in good order. Appertaining to the tract on which theſe improvements are, and which contains near 2000 acres (ſurrounded, in a manner, by navigable water) are ſeveral valuable fiſheries, and a good deal of cleared land in different parts, which may be let altogether, or ſeparately, as ſhall be found moſt convenient. The terms may be known of Colonel Waſhington, who lives near the premiſes, or of me, in Berkeley county,

tf FRANCIS WILLIS, junior.

NORFOLK, April 21, 1774.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of veſſels will be wanted this ſummer to bring about 6000 tons of ſtone from Mr. Brooke's quarry, on Rappahannock, and land the ſame on Cape Henry, for the lighthouſe. Any perſon inclinable to engage in ſuch work are deſired to treat with Matthew Phripp, Paul Loyall, and Thomas Newton, junior, eſquires. The directors of the lighthouſe will alſo be glad to purchaſe one or two flat bottomed veſſels from 80 to 120 tons burthen.

tf BASSETT MOSELEY.

For SALE,

A TRACT of land, on Charles river, York county, containing about 600 acres, part of which is marſh, that may be drained with very little expence. The ſituation of this place is very convenient for a family, as it lies upon a river that abounds with oyſters and fine fiſh, particularly ſheepſheads; it is within 200 yards of a mill, and 2 miles of the church. My reaſon for ſelling it is, my having bought a tract of land more convenient to me. Whoever inclines to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber, in York town.

THOMAS NELSON, junior.

To be SOLD, together or in parcels,

THAT fertile and well timbered tract of LAND, lying in Princeſs Anne county, known by the name of GIBBS's WOODS, whereon are ſeveral ſettlements, and whereof Jeremiah Tinker, eſquire, grandſon of the late governor Gibbs now ſtands ſeized, under the deed of gift of his mother, the daughter and heireſs of the ſaid governor Gibbs. Perſons inclining to purchaſe may be informed of the terms by applying to Mr. James Parker, merchant in Norfolk, or to Edward Foy, in Williamſburg, who will give an undoubted title. tf

WANTED for the lighthouſe directors eight ſecond-hand ANCHORS, nearly a thouſand weight each. Any perſon having ſuch for ſale are deſired to make their terms known to the ſubſcriber in Norfolk.

t. f. BASSETT MOSELEY.

KING HEROD

STANDS at Rofehill, and will cover mares at FOUR POUNDS the ſeaſon. Thoſe who ſend mares muſt ſend the money, or they ſhall not be left. The valuable qualities, and fine pedigree, of this horſe, are ſufficiently notorious. RALPH WORMELEY, junior.

FOR SALE, AND VERY CHEAP,

A PLANTATION in good order for cropping, none of the land having been cleared above ſix years, with all neceſſary houſes quite new, together with 1500 acres of exceeding rich land, the ſoil of which is ſo good that it will bring large tobacco for five or ſix years without dung. I have made on this plantation above three thouſand pounds of tobacco per ſhare. The place is very healthy, and has a fine range for ſtock. This land lies in the lower end of Buckingham county, near to Appomattox river, on each ſide of Great Ducker's and Mayo creeks. Tobacco has been carried above this land near to Peterſburg by water, and laſt month, in the dry weather, two canoe loads of wheat were carried near to Peterſburg, and the canoes brought back; they were loaded but a little below this land. I make no doubt but Appomattox river will be ſoon cleared, and then the expence of ſending wheat, tobacco, &c. will be trifling. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe will ſee, by the produce of the land, that it is exceeding rich. I really do not know any better high land in the colony. This tract of land is well timbered, and has excellent water on it. I do not know a better place for a merchant mill than is on Ducker's creek. People are going much on raiſing wheat in theſe parts, and a good mill would be very advantageous to the owner. Alſo another tract of land of 826 acres, in Albemarle county. I believe about ten miles from the courthouſe, joining Mr. James Harris and the quarters of Mr. John Winſton. On this land is a ſmall plantation, a good apple orchard, &c. The land is good, and my price ſo low, that I am convinced any perſon who viewed either of the above tracts of land would not heſitate to give the price I ſhall aſk. Neither of theſe tracts are under any incumbrance whatſoever. A reaſonable time of payment will be allowed.

tf ANTHONY WINSTON